



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-204
Friday
21 October 1994

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-204

CONTENTS

21 October 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Rwanda

Prime Minister: Foreign Minister Should Return Money [Kigali Radio]	1
UN Rights Official Visits To Seek Extra Information [Kigali Radio]	1

Zaire

Sources Claim Angolan Air Force Attacks Military Base [Johannesburg Radio]	2
Angolan Minister Blames Pilot Error [Kinshasa TV]	2

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Justice Minister Discusses Truth Commission Legislation [SAPA]	3
NP Says Bill Pushed Too Fast [SAPA]	4
DP: Gives Mandela Too Much Power [SAPA]	4
Further Details of Bill [SAPA]	4
ANC Denies Reports of Secretary General Resigning [SAPA]	5
Says Resignation Report 'Fabrication' [SAPA]	5
ANC Drafts Social Policy Five-Year Plan [BUSINESS DAY 20 Oct]	5
ANC Statement Denies Any Conflict Between Ramaphosa, Mbeki [SAPA]	6
Ramaphosa Denies 'Contest' With Deputy President Mbeki [SAPA]	7
SABC Introduces New Language Draft Bill [Johannesburg Radio]	7
Freedom Front Criticizes SABC Policy [SAPA]	7
KwaZulu/Natal Official Reacts to Visit by E. Cape Premier [SAPA]	8
Minister Releases 3 Bills, White Paper on Intelligence [SAPA]	8
Defense Force May Cut 50,000 Troops [SOWETAN 20 Oct]	8
Buthelezi Denies Claims of IFP Recruiting 'Hit Squads' [SAPA]	8
Former Officer Denies Involvement [SAPA]	9
South African Press Review for 20 Oct [THE CITIZEN 19 Oct, etc.]	9

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Radio Reports MPLA Air Raid on Zaire [Voz do Galo Negro]	11
UNITA Official Says Savimbi 'in Good Form' [Paris LE MONDE 21 Oct]	11
UNITA Denies Savimbi Injured, Reports Government Raids [Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE 20 Oct]	11
President Appoints, Relieves Government Officials [Luanda Radio]	12
Prime Minister Praises Congolese Counterpart's Appointment [Luanda Radio]	12

WEST AFRICA

Ghana

Finance Minister on Need for Economic Integration [Accra Radio]	13
---	----

Liberia

Peacekeeping Force To Reduce Troops in Country [AFP]	13
--	----

Nigeria

General Abacha Appoints New Finance Minister [AFP]	13
--	----

Togo

'Top Official' in President's Office 'Gunned Down' [London International]	14
---	----

Rwanda

Prime Minister: Foreign Minister Should Return Money

EA2010202894 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda
1700 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu today received Mrs. (Anne-Marie Lisine), a deputy in the Belgian Embassy who is currently in our country. [passage omitted]

Regarding the disappearance of the would-be foreign minister of Rwanda, Jean-Marie Vianney Ndagijimana, the prime minister explained to the visitor that though the concerned person had been given the post, he was still under observation and had not yet been sworn-in. Now he has shown his behavior [as heard]. Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said that those behind Ndagijimana's comments to international radios were well known and that he should first return the stolen money to our country before lying afterwards.

He said that Ndagijimana had shown his intentions when leaving. The first indication was that after being given the receipt showing the amount that he was carrying, he kept quiet and just put it into his pocket. He never showed it to anybody. Therefore, he should stop lying and cease to be an instrument of other people. He should return the country's funds he took away.

UN Rights Official Visits To Seek Extra Information

EA2010121694 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500
GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The issue of setting up an international tribunal to try those who are responsible for the genocide and massacres in Rwanda still raises questions. The special rapporteur of the UN Commission for Human Rights, the Ivorian Professor Rene Degni Segui, is now in Rwanda on his third investigation mission in Rwanda. The mission's purpose is to gather additional information to strengthen its report.

Concerning the possible venue and date for the tribunal, Prof. Degni Segui restricted himself to saying that the date will be announced but revealed that it will take place soon given that the tribunal's status is already being examined at the United Nations. We listen to Prof. Rene Degni Segui:

[Begin recording] [Segui] The tribunal has been approved and the United Nations is now adopting the text if it hasn't already done so. Unfortunately, we have not yet received the latest information but I believe that the status of the draft institution is being examined. So, we can say that the issue has already been settled. I am not in a position to give you an exact date; we have to wait for the adoption of the final text of the resolution and then for the formal establishment of the tribunal.

This will not take place within two or three days but I believe that we are doing all we can to persuade the United Nations of the need to set up the tribunal as soon as possible. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Unidentified correspondent] On the tribunal, there are reportedly different views concerning the venue. There are people who would like the international tribunal to be the same tribunal as the one trying those responsible for the massacres in Yugoslavia, with the same headquarters. The Rwandan Government, according to information reaching us, would like Rwandan laws to be implemented, to be taken into consideration. It would even like those responsible to be tried on Rwandan territory. What is your personal opinion?

[Segui] I am not sure I have to give a personal opinion. I believe you are indeed right to raise this question. The fact is that the United Nations is debating the issue and it has been suggested that The Hague should be the venue but this has not yet been agreed, so it is difficult to talk about this. It is equally true that the Rwandan Government wants the tribunal to be based here in Rwanda. [passage omitted] [end recording]

It is worth noting that the special rapporteur of the UN Commission for Human Rights, Prof. Rene Degni Segui, held talks with various Rwandan officials including the prime minister, the justice minister, and the minister of interior and communal development. With Seth Sendashonga, the minister of interior and communal development, the talks focused in particular on the Rwandan Government's wish to have the international tribunal based in Rwanda and to have the death sentence applied to those who committed the genocide. At the end of the talks, Minister Sendashonga gave an interview. We listen to him:

[Begin Sendashonga recording] We did not negotiate; we just exchanged views. In fact, there is a slight point of disagreement preventing us from reaching total agreement: It is about the venue of the international tribunal, that is to say the issue of the tribunal's headquarters.

Why? Because for our part, as Rwandan authorities, we would like the tribunal to be based in Rwanda not only because we would like to see the Rwandan nation drawing a collective lesson from the process of the trial of criminals but also because there is the economic and well-founded argument that the tribunal will be less costly to the international community which is funding it if it is based in Rwanda rather than in extremely expensive cities like [word indistinct] or other cities like Paris or New York for instance. In addition, some of the criminals would have to be taken to the proposed cities. All this would make the whole operation more costly than it would be if it were conducted in Rwanda. [passage omitted].

The second point of slight disagreement is the fact that the United Nations, which is advocating the abolition of

the death penalty, wants us to accept as a kind of precondition that nobody should be sentenced to death.

For our part, we told Mr. Segui that Rwanda is not the only country with the death sentence in its legal system and even countries described as more advanced countries like the United States and many others still have the death sentence in their legal systems and also implement them for crimes far less villainous than the crimes that have been committed in Rwanda. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Zaire

Sources Claim Angolan Air Force Attacks Military Base

MB2010163094 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zairean military sources in Kinshasa say Angolan Air Force jets have attacked a Zairean Army base on the border between the two countries, and that at least one person is believed to have been killed.

The sources said the full extent of the damage was not yet clear. The air raid took place on Tuesday [18 October] on Kitona, which is an Army base on the Zaire River and near the coastal town of Muanda. It is thought that several people were wounded. Details of the attack are still hazy. The Zairean Army has sent experts to the area to investigate.

Diplomats in Kinshasa say it is not clear whether the raid on Kitona was an accidental spill-over from the Angolan civil war across the border or an intentional attack. The Angolan Government has often accused Zaire of supporting the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement.

Angolan Minister Blames Pilot Error

AB2010220394 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] We continue this newscast on a diplomatic note with this morning's meeting between the

Armies of Zaire and Angola. Mavua Mudima, deputy prime minister and minister of national defense, early this morning received his Angolan counterpart, General Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale." Discussions at this meeting centered on the security situation along the border between our two countries and arrangements being made for the upcoming meeting between Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Here is Ngoma Yesse with the story:

[Yesse] As two neighboring countries with a common border of over 2,000 km in length, Zaire and Angola cannot do otherwise but harmonize their relations in order to guarantee peace, security, and tranquility for their border communities—these three conditions are indispensable for the development of any nation. As part of these consultations, Admiral Mavua Madima, deputy prime minister and minister of national defense, this morning welcomed at Ndjili International Airport [NIA] his Angolan counterpart, Gen. Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale," who was accompanied by a delegation of top-ranking officers, including Deputy Minister General Pedro Sebastia.

After preliminary consultations at the NIA, the two ministers and their deputies reconvened at (Mont Galima) where they witnessed the opening of the experts' meeting whose themes, as featured on the agenda, were: security along the Zaire-Angola border and preparation for the upcoming meeting between the Zairian and Angolan heads of state.

Commenting on the air raid on the Kitona military base, Gen. Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale" stressed that this unfortunate incident was due to pilot error and poor weather, as it would make no sense for him to order his Army to attack Zaire at the very time he was preparing to visit Zaire. In this issue, he concluded, effective measures will be taken to forestall such incidents in future.

On border trade between Zaire and Angola, Gen. Pedro noted that this activity is characterized by a large amount of trade, with the exception, naturally, of (Soe) and (Noki), because of the war raging in the area. The experts' meeting ends tomorrow morning.

Justice Minister Discusses Truth Commission Legislation

MB2010135794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1206 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Justice on 20 October on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[FBIS Transcribed Text]

Statement on the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Bill

The draft bill on the promotion of national unity and reconciliation provides for the creation of a commission on truth and reconciliation as well as a number of committees. The committees will handle the question of amnesty, investigate gross human rights violations, recommend measures to restore the dignity of victims and provide compensation or reparation to victims of gross human rights violations where appropriate. The commission, as well as its committees, have wide powers to hear evidence, collect information, and conduct investigations within the framework of their brief and the Constitution.

The main committees set up within the framework of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission are as follows: a committee on human rights violations, a committee on amnesty and a committee on reparation and rehabilitation. The draft bill also provides for procedural matters and criteria to be applied.

The objectives of the commission, with a view to promote national unity and reconciliation, are:

A. To investigate gross human rights violations by all the parties to the conflicts of the past, including the security forces, liberation movements and organisations;

B. To make known the identity and fate or whereabouts of victims of such violations;

C. To endeavour to restore the human and civil dignity of victims and to compensate them for such violations on an ex gratia basis where appropriate;

D. to grant amnesty to persons who committed acts associated with political objectives and who make full disclosure to the relevant committees;

E. To recommend measures to prevent the commission of gross human rights violations in the future.

The cabinet committee on security and intelligence discussed the draft bill on 19 October 1994 and after discussion gave the go-ahead to the minister of justice to proceed with the publication of the draft bill. Save for the Inkatha Freedom Party which noted its reservation and opposition to the idea of a truth commission itself, the cabinet committee proceeded on the basis of the acceptance of the principle that a commission on truth

and reconciliation should be established. The latter also includes giving effect to constitutional provisions regarding amnesty.

The publication of the draft bill takes place on the understanding that the reservations raised by the National Party with regard to a number of matters will be further discussed. Further attempts will be made to achieve the maximum consensus possible with regard to such matters. Amongst the points of difference raised by the National Party, as being fundamental and which require further discussions, are the following:

1) The method of appointment of members of the commission and committees as well as the extent and nature of its powers and procedures.

2) Whether the hearings provided for in the structures of the commission shall generally be open to the public or whether they should take place in camera, followed by public reports based on tested and weighed evidence.

It is the intention that the draft bill now made public will be dealt with in the following manner:

- A small task group representing parties to the government of national unity will examine the remaining points of difference with a view to achieving maximum possible consensus as indicated.
- In the further promotion of the draft bill, the minister of justice will also consult with the minister of public safety and security and minister of defence, so as to give consideration to other concerns which may still exist with regard to the draft bill. An attempt will be made to address such concerns in a way which does not affect the structure and objects of the draft bill.
- The draft bill together with possible amendments which might result from these consultations will then be placed before cabinet for decision.

It is envisaged that all this be achieved in at the most two weeks from now. Thereafter the bill, as approved by cabinet, will then be submitted to Parliament. Finally, it is pointed out that all interested parties will then have the opportunity to make representations to the standing committees on justice of both the National Assembly and the Senate.

It is the view of the minister of justice that an approach which enjoys maximum possible consensus is vital for the success of the process. The object of the proposed law is not to conduct any kind of witch-hunt or to humiliate anyone. Its object is to provide South Africans with a mechanism to deal with the past (which includes the granting of amnesty) and to heal the wounds of the past on a morally acceptable basis. In short it is to provide a mechanism which will in real terms promote genuine reconciliation and nation building.

Issued by the Ministry of Justice 20 October 1994

NP Says Bill Pushed Too Fast*MB2010154494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500
GMT 20 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 20 SAPA—The National Party [NP] believed draft legislation providing for a commission on truth and reconciliation was "being pushed through with inordinate haste," NP justice spokesman in the Senate Ray Radue said on Thursday [20 October].

At a press conference, he said there were vital and important differences on the contents of the draft bill which still had to be discussed. The police, defence force and their ministers also had to be consulted before the bill could be referred back to cabinet for its decision.

Earlier, Justice Minister Dullah Omar said a task group appointed to examine remaining objections to the bill would complete its task within two weeks at the most.

The NP's spokesman on safety and security in the National Assembly, Mr. Gert Myburgh, said the party would seek amendments to Section 1 of the bill, which defines who may apply for amnesty as well as the cut-off date. The postscript to the interim Constitution granted amnesty as an open-ended right. Mr. Myburgh said Mr. Omar had tentatively agreed during recent negotiations that hearings involving amnesty applications should be closed to the public.

NP justice spokesman in the National Assembly Danie Schutte said his party may take the matter to court if consensus could not be reached on amendments to Section 1. "Our stand is based on the Constitution. If we don't win it here, we will take the fight elsewhere," Mr. Schutte said.

The NP favoured closed hearings to avoid publication of untested evidence and believed all applicants for amnesty should be treated equally. The commission itself should be credible, balanced and unbiased, and the appointment of commissioners should follow a process similar to that of the public protector. Its modus operandi should be according to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and should acknowledge the constitutional right against self-incrimination.

The NP supported the principle of a truth and reconciliation commission and would encourage everyone who qualified for amnesty to apply to the commission. "This is a very important bill. We are making every effort to obtain consensus on it. But if it is not handled properly, it could lead to far more strife and conflict."

DP: Gives Mandela Too Much Power*MB2010155594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1505
GMT 20 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 20 SAPA—Draft legislation providing for a commission on truth and reconciliation vested too many important powers in

President Nelson Mandela and allowed him to "simply chose his own people for the commission," Democratic Party [DP] acting leader Tony Leon said on Thursday [20 October]. He was commenting on the draft bill on the promotion of national unity and reconciliation released by Justice Minister Dullah Omar on Thursday.

The draft bill allowed the president to appoint all the members of the commission after consultation with a joint parliamentary committee. Mr. Mandela and Mr. Omar were also solely responsible for the appointment of the key committee on amnesty.

"At issue here is the entire question of impartiality, the undermining of the total objectivity and independence of the commission and the committee," Mr. Leon said the DP also opposed the extension of the cut-off date for amnesty from the current October 1992 to 5 December 1993. "We believe this is unjustified and creates a dangerous situation in terms of the rule of law and the criminal justice process."

Further Details of Bill*MB2010180394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719
GMT 20 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town October 20 SAPA—"Whereas the Constitution provides that there is a need for understanding but not for vengeance, a need for reparation but not for retaliation, a need for ubuntu [humaneness] but not for victimisation...." This is from the preamble to the draft legislation for the Commission for Truth and Reconciliation, released by Justice Minister Mr. Dullah Omar on Thursday.

Parliament is expected to deal with the 50-page draft bill, not yet formally approved by cabinet, this session and it will become law before the end of the year. The draft says the commission will aim to establish as complete a picture as possible of gross human rights violations committed by all parties inside or outside South Africa between 1 March 1960 and 5 December 1993, and which emanated "from the conflicts of the past"—a euphemism for the turmoil of the apartheid years.

The 11- to 15-member commission—the exact size will be decided by the president—will be appointed by him after consultation with a parliamentary joint committee. It will consist of South African citizens who are "impartial and respected and do not have a high political profile," and will function "without political bias or interference." The chairman will be an advocate or attorney with at least 10 years' experience. The commission has been given a lifetime of 12 months, with a further six months at the discretion of the president. During that time it will try to:

—Establish the fate or whereabouts of victims;

—Promote national unity and reconciliation (the bill is in fact titled the National Unity and Reconciliation Bill);

- Grant amnesty for acts with political objectives;
- Find ways of restoring the human dignity and rehabilitating victims, and compensating them;
- Give the nation a full report on violations; and
- Recommend measures to prevent future gross violations of human rights.

The measure proposes three committees be set up under the commission, to deal with human rights violations, amnesty, and reparation and rehabilitation respectively. The commission will also be able to establish subcommittees.

Gross violations of human rights, says the bill, include the killing, attempted killing, abduction, severe ill-treatment or torture by an agent, member or supporter of the state, any former state, any political organisation or liberation movement, or any other person acting with a political motive.

After hearing evidence, the commission will have to prepare a full report, and make recommendations to the president on ex gratia payments or other restitution to victims in order to restore their "human and civil dignity." The bill gives the commission extensive powers of subpoena against individuals, and virtually unfettered access to both state and private documentation. It also sets a fine of up to R10,000 [rands] or two year's jail for anyone failing to meet the commission's demands. The commission will be empowered to close its hearings to the public in the interests of state security, public order or public morals, or if there is a likelihood of harm to a witness.

Commission investigators will have the power to seize documentation without a search warrant if they believe the delay in obtaining a warrant could defeat the object of the search. Anyone wanting amnesty will have to apply within a period set by the president, and give evidence to the amnesty committee. If the committee is satisfied there has been full disclosure of offences, it will notify the commission of its decision to grant amnesty. The commission will in turn notify the president, who will gazette the name of the person with "sufficient information to identify the event or events in respect of which amnesty has been granted."

The bill also provides for a presidential fund to compensate victims. And finally, it lays down that the president will bring the final report of the commission "to the notice of the nation" by tabling it in Parliament or other means.

ANC Denies Reports of Secretary General Resigning

MB2010163494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449
GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town October 20 SAPA—A Johannesburg morning newspaper's "wild

allegation" that Cyril Ramaphosa intended resigning as its secretary general "amazed and shocked" the African National Congress, it said on Thursday [20 October]. It was "totally without foundation and untrue," a statement issued by its Department of Information and Publicity in Johannesburg said.

"The position of the secretary general in the ANC is an elected one, this position is at the moment being reviewed on whether it should be part time or full time.

"This review will culminate in a resolution that will be taken by the forthcoming triennial conference."

Says Resignation Report 'Fabrication'

MB2010172094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1603
GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town October 20 SAPA—A morning newspaper report that said he intended quitting his post as secretary general of the African National Congress was "unfounded and a total fabrication," Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa said on Thursday [20 October]. He also denied being involved in a "position contest" with ANC national chairman, deputy president, Mr. Thabo Mbeki.

His statement read: "I am an elected member of the ANC leadership and as such a servant of my organisation.

"The ANC triennial conference will determine the role that I will play in the future of the organisation in the same way as my current position was determined by the last conference.

"The ongoing discussion within ANC ranks on whether the position of a secretary general in the ANC should be a full time or part time position, which the forthcoming conference will resolve upon, will also determine a person most suitable to take the position.

"Contrary to a daily newspaper report, there has never been any contest between myself and Mr Mbeki for any position in the ANC, the alleged contest and alleged differences between me and Mr Mbeki are a creation of the press and have not influenced Mr Mbeki, myself or the ANC in any way.

"I will remain a loyal servant of the ANC, always ready to take any instruction from my organisation."

ANC Drafts Social Policy Five-Year Plan

MB2010163694 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in
English 20 Oct 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Greybe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—The ANC has drafted a plan mapping out its strategy for actions inside and outside government over the next five years. It hopes to devise a "social pact" with other groups to

enable government to meet its mainly black constituency's expectations with alienating the rest of society.

The document will be debated and adopted at the ANC triennial conference in Bloemfontein in December. Like the reconstruction and development programme [RDP], it is expected to be amended many times before being finalised. "Government, acting together with other role players in civil society, should, as a matter of urgency, work out concrete and realistic short-term and medium-term plans covering all aspects of human activity, aimed at meeting the challenge of creating a nonracial society," it says.

The document, which has been drawn up by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, identifies racism as the biggest threat to lasting change. Fighting crime and political violence is another priority. It expresses concern that "counter-revolutionary structures" and left-wing forces are intent on placing obstacles in the way of the government of national unity's programmes. It warns the former regime's counter-insurgency forces still exist, capable of provoking hostile mass action activities, assassinations and disinformation campaigns. Their goal was, at least, to preserve their existence, "if only to cover up their past crimes."

The document warns that the ANC must get ready to deal with the exposure of members who were informers and agents of the apartheid security services. On the left, it warns of the dangers of the SACP [South African Communist Party] setting itself up as the ANC's "left conscience," and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] trying to force the party to represent organised black working class interests alone. For COSATU "to encourage the launching of a major and sustained mass campaign (would), while addressing legitimate worker demands, pose the spectre of ungovernability." The proposed social pact would "help contain those forces among our ranks which, having draped themselves in the cloak of radicalism, objectively act to discredit and weaken the government."

The document also outlines a strategy for the ANC and its alliance partners to win next year's local government elections. An ANC analysis of the April general election found that South Africans voted along racial lines, not class, which hampered government in bringing about a non-racial society. The document also warns against the "demon of tribalism" resulting from ethnic power blocs pursuing greater provincial powers. It warns against the possibility of a "dangerous drift towards 'federalism,' deriving from a justified effort to ensure effective provincial government."

An ANC local government election campaign would have to hold on to proven black support; win back the support lost to the Inkatha Freedom Party; win over the coloured and Indian working class; and retain and increase the support among the coloured, Indian, and white middle class. Winning back Inkatha support means: government acting to end political violence in

KwaZulu/Natal and on the East Rand; the Zulu royal house and traditional leaders not supporting any specific parties in elections; upgrading living conditions in hostels, and relations between hostel dwellers and townships communities; and the ANC dealing "firmly and decisively with violence originating within our ranks. We must move away from the pretence that such violence does not occur or that it is so insignificant that we should not be concerned about it."

Unity in the ANC and tripartite alliance was considered essential to maintaining support levels. The ANC had to "move away from the dangerous concept that the movement has split into various factions—extra-parliamentary, parliamentary and the executive."

To win the support of the country's non-black "middle strata," the ANC had to involve it in planning and implementation of the RDP at all levels; increase its size; draw blacks into appropriate governmental institutions; introduce "affirmative action/catching-up programmes" for blacks; and help black business "to establish itself outside its traditional areas." The document warns of internal and external opposition bent on derailing the ANC and the government of national unity. The opposition "will take advantage of the 'critical posture' of the white-owned and controlled mass media," which is itself "driven by fear of a truly nonracial order because of its concern to preserve its own racial status quo regarding matters including ownership, editorial control and policy, and staffing."

ANC Statement Denies Any Conflict Between Ramaphosa, Mbeki

MB2110075894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2145 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Statement issued by the ANC on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 20 October]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC is amazed and shocked by the wild allegations and speculations that have been written about its secretary general and chairperson recently by the press. A daily newspaper's speculations to the effect that the secretary general of the ANC, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa plans to quit his position at the organisations triennial conference is totally without foundation and untrue. The position of a secretary general in the ANC is an elected one. This position is at the moment being reviewed on whether it should be part time or full time. This review will culminate in a resolution that will be taken by the forthcoming triennial conference.

The ANC membership and its entire leadership hold both Mr. Thabo Mbeki, the national chairperson of the organisation, and Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa in high esteem. There has never been any contest between the two respected leaders for any position either in the ANC or in government. Mr. Ramaphosa and Mr. Mbeki have not indicated by deed or by action, personal preferences to

succeed Mr. Nelson Mandela as president of the ANC, contrary to reports in a daily newspaper.

The election of people to leadership positions in the ANC is a matter that is determined by ANC membership through its conference, it is not a matter that is determined by newspaper reports. The forthcoming triennial conference of the ANC will not be detracted from its real important business of dealing with policy matters that will in the end determine the direction that this country takes.

The ANC remains supportive and respectful of the roles that are respectively being played by Mr. Ramaphosa and Mr. Mbeki in restructuring the organisation to be able to function under the new circumstances and give direction to all South Africans. They have within the collective leadership of the ANC's National Working Committee and National Executive Committee kept the organisation alive and above shoulder and head of any organisation in this country. The ANC is proud to be lead by such capable personalities.

The ANC totally rejects any notion that there are cliques in the organisation and that there is power struggle. Such reports are without any foundation and are designed to create tensions before the triennial conference. The organisation and its entire leadership will refuse to be dictated to by the press through its shoddy, slanderous, malicious, divisive and unethical reporting about its leaders and its forthcoming conference. The ANC once again calls upon members of the press to refrain from malicious reporting on ANC matters but to be objective and observe the ethics of professional journalism. Despite this type of reporting, the ANC will never be divided, it will remain united.

Ramaphosa Denies 'Contest' With Deputy President Mbeki

MB2110070194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2257 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Statement issued by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 20 October]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A daily newspaper's speculations that I intend to quit as the secretary general of the ANC and insinuations that I am involved in a position contest with my national chairperson, Mr. Thabo Mbeki are unfounded and a total fabrication.

I am an elected member of the ANC leadership and as such a servant of my organisation. The ANC triennial conference will determine the role that I will play in the future of the organisation in the same way as my current position was determined by the last conference. The ongoing discussion within ANC ranks on whether the position of a secretary general in the ANC should be full time or part time position, which the forthcoming conference will resolve upon, will also determine a person most suitable to take the position.

Contrary to a daily newspaper report, there has never been any contest between myself and Mr. Mbeki for any position in the ANC. The alleged contest and alleged differences between me and Mr. Mbeki are a creation of the press and have not influenced Mr. Mbeki, myself, or the ANC in anyway.

I will remain a loyal servant of the ANC, always ready to take any instruction from my organisation.

SABC Introduces New Language Draft Bill

MB2010150894 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] says it is striving to correct the imbalance between Afrikaans and English and the nine other official languages in its new language policy.

The corporation announced a new language draft bill this afternoon. According to the policy, SABC will look specifically at time allocation, content, and the quality of services. SABC has committed itself to introducing characteristic and separate national radio services of equal quality for all 11 official languages. Regarding television services, equality of programs in all 11 official languages will be provided. It could mean, however, that some languages will have to be grouped together and that there will be a break from the old perception of seeing one channel as white and the other as black.

Concerning Afrikaans, the group's executive chief, Zwelakhe Sisulu, said at a news conference that SABC had no intention whatsoever of killing the language. Afrikaans is one of the most widely spoken languages in the country and it would be absurd to ignore it.

Freedom Front Criticizes SABC Policy

MB2110090694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0136 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 20 SAPA—The Freedom Front [FF] on Thursday [20 October] night said it hoped the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] would finalise its language policy before the cut-off date for the payment of television licenses so that the Afrikaans-speaking public could decide whether or not to pay up.

The FF was reacting to a draft language policy and draft television and radio policies released for comment at the corporation's Johannesburg head office on Thursday afternoon.

FF Chairman Dr. Pieter Mulder said in a statement that all South African languages except Afrikaans had won ground the past six months. This was unacceptable and in breach of Article Three of the new Constitution which stated that the rights of languages could not be curtailed, Dr Mulder said. He added that the FF would evaluate the SABC's final announcement against this background and against the backdrop of the new Constitution.

KwaZulu/Natal Official Reacts to Visit by E. Cape Premier*MB1910190994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban Oct 19 SAPA—KwaZulu/Natal local government minister Peter Miller on Wednesday [19 October] warned the Eastern Cape government it had no legal authority in East Griqualand, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Mr. Miller was reacting to a visit to the region on Tuesday by Eastern Cape Premier Raymond Mhlaba. The visit, he said, was provocative.

The incorporation of East Griqualand into the Eastern Cape is a hotly contested issue between KwaZulu/Natal and the Eastern Cape. The issue will be discussed at Wednesday's KwaZulu/Natal cabinet meeting and Premier Frank Mdlalose is expected to visit Kokstad and Matatiele on 30 October.

The National Party [NP] in KwaZulu/Natal on Wednesday rejected an announcement by Mr. Mhlaba that Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and African National Congress National Chairman Walter Sisulu would investigate the region's incorporation into the Eastern Cape.

The NP said East Griqualand was part of KwaZulu/Natal, as did the East Griqualand Development Association, and it would stay that way.

Minister Releases 3 Bills, White Paper on Intelligence*MB2110092494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0905 GMT 21 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 21 SAPA—Detailed proposals for restructuring South Africa's intelligence services in a way which Justice Minister Dullah Omar said would "deepen democracy" were announced on Friday [21 October]. At a press conference, Mr. Omar released three bills and a white paper on a new intelligence dispensation.

The Intelligence Services Bill rationalises existing intelligence services into a single National Intelligence Agency [NIA] and empowers the president to set up a South African Secret Service [SASS].

The functions of the two agencies are outlined in the National Strategic Intelligence Bill, which makes the NIA responsible for domestic intelligence and the SASS for foreign intelligence.

The third bill will establish a parliamentary committee on intelligence which will report annually to parliament on intelligence matters. This bill also provides for the appointment of inspectors-general who will ensure that the services comply with policy guidelines and do not break the law.

The two new services would ensure that the South African intelligence dispensation corresponds with international trends, Mr. Omar says. It will also promote greater effectiveness, professionalism and expertise in the specialised domestic and foreign intelligence fields.

"Today, the intelligence community has arrived at a point which marks a decisive and fundamental break with practices associated with cold war intelligence of the past."

Defense Force May Cut 50,000 Troops*MB2010174994 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Oct 94 p 4*

[Report by Josias Charle]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A Senior South African National Defence Force [SANDF] officer has warned of impending cuts to reduce the number of serving soldiers. Lieutenant-General Lambert Moloi, chief of the Service Brigade, said yesterday members had nothing to fear from the rationalisation process that is to be undertaken. "We are going to be rationalised. But there is no need to fear that. If we are well-trained and prepared, the rationalisation process should not affect us that adversely."

He said before a war situation, it was normal for forces to be mobilised. "That was the case during the war in the former South African Defence Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK—former armed wing of the ANC] and Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA]. After war it is also normal to demobilise the troops," Moloi said.

He said there were 140,000 personnel in the new defence force. "The South African public cannot afford such a huge army. We need to bring this down to 90,000." The SANDF ranks have been swelled by the incorporation of about 30,000 soldiers from MK, APLA and the former homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. Up to 50,000 members will have to go once the integration process is completed.

The present budget allows for no more than 100,000 permanent force members and if the figure is trimmed down by 50,000 it will be well within the budget.

Buthelezi Denies Claims of IFP Recruiting 'Hit Squads'*MB2010184794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 20 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 20 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Thursday [20 October] categorically denied claims by former Freedom Alliance security adviser Riaan van Rensburg that the IFP had been involved in recruiting hit squads.

Mr. Van Rensburg on Thursday claimed at a press conference in Pretoria he was last year hired by the IFP

to train a special force to assassinate senior African National Congress members. He also claimed he was approached in July and August last year by Mr Buthelezi, who is now home affairs minister, and was asked to assist the IFP in training its members in "military matters". Mr. Van Rensburg said senior IFP member Walter Felgate was appointed to head the project.

Mr. Buthelezi said in a statement he was "appalled that yet again another unfounded statement about the Inkatha Freedom Party having been involved in hit squad training has been made." He said he knew only that the IFP, like the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress, had been involved in self-protection training the national peace accord saw as "lawful and justifiable."

"I know of no training of IFP members for any military purpose or for any aggression against anybody or organization."

"I can only flatly deny ever having heard of Mr. Felgate or anyone else being involved with Mr. Van Rensburg in the illegal training of the IFP members that Mr. Van Rensburg talks of."

"I flatly deny that I ever talked to Mr. Van Rensburg about meeting Mr. Felgate on the occasion that he stated he was in Ulundi—or for that matter at any other time." Mr. Buthelezi said that until he saw the transcript of Mr. Van Rensburg's press statement he had not known of the companies with whom the former security adviser said he was associated—Crusader Consultants or Multi-Media Services. "In the circumstances I can make no further comment because I know nothing about the issues Mr. Van Rensburg raised in the interview. I have also asked Mr. Felgate about the allegations Mr. Van Rensburg made and I accept his word that the allegations are groundless."

Earlier, Mr. Van Rensburg told the press conference that in secret meetings at Lala's Neck, Mr. Felgate had allegedly requested him to use the unit "to eliminate from society" certain ANC leaders, including Natal ANC leaders Harry Gwala and Jacob Zuma. "This I understood to be a direct order to have these people killed," he said.

Former Officer Denies Involvement

MB2110084794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0214
GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 20 SAPA—Former 32 Battalion Commanding Officer Colonel Jan Breytenbach on Thursday [20 October] night denied claims that he was involved in a special task group allegedly trained to murder African National Congress leaders in KwaZulu/Natal, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Col. Breytenbach was reacting to the claim by former Freedom Alliance security consultant Riaan van Rensburg that Col. Breytenbach had helped to train the task group's 60 members.

The colonel said it was true he had been approached by Gen. Constand Viljoen to help train groups to protect Zulu chiefs, but the plan had come to nothing because of lack of money.

South African Press Review for 20 Oct

MB2010125794

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Illegal Immigrants—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 19 October in its page 6 editorial comments on the "dilemma" the ANC-led government faces over the issue of illegal immigrants. The ANC remembers that "many ANC activists were exiles in the very same countries from which most of the illegal immigrants come." Deputy President Mbeki "appears sympathetic" but the police "want tougher measures," and the army wants the "200 km of electrified fencing to be extended." THE CITIZEN believes that if the estimates that there are "2 million to 11 million illegals in the country" are correct, "the need for tough action to halt the influx and to return the vast majority of them to their countries of origin is self-evident. The government must scrap its scruples and kick them out."

Afrikaner Divided—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 October comments on Freedom Front, FF, leader General Viljoen's plan for "putting up a joint front for a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland]," saying he "has no hope whatsoever." The Conservative, CP, Party regards him as a man "who betrayed the Afrikaner by launching a party on the eve of the election after being a member of the Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] General Council which decided against participating in the poll." Viljoen has "split the Right, but then the CP should not have stayed out of the election—General Viljoen has at least given the Right a voice in Parliament via the FF." "The trouble, as General Viljoen must realise, is that the Afrikaner is more divided than he ever was and lacks the power to change the course of history."

SOWETAN

Personal, Corporate Tax—"Corporate tax has fallen from 38 percent of the total tax collected by the State in 1981 to a mere 12.4 percent in the current fiscal year; while personal income tax has during the same period jumped from 16 percent to a whopping 40 percent," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 20 October. This is "scandalous and indefensible" and it is the "meagre wages of the poor that are oiling the wheels of the gravy train!" SOWETAN says the Katz Commission "cannot be relied upon to right this wrong since its chairman seems to have made up his mind and believes that corporate tax needs to go even lower to attract foreign investors." The government should, therefore, "be seen to be condoning such an outrage."

BUSINESS DAY

Freedom of Information Act—The government's promise of a Freedom of Information Act is "in danger of becoming yet another heavy-handed measure enabling the state to prise information out of its citizens," points out a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 20 October. The "problem" lies with Deputy President Mbeki's legal adviser, Mojanku Gumbi, who chairs the task force which will draft a Freedom of Information Act. "Gumbi has confused the individual freedom and democratic accountability on which such legislation is based elsewhere—the right of an individual to know what information the state holds about him or her, and to know what the state is doing with taxpayers' money—with the desire of governments everywhere to know more about what companies are doing." Gumbi contends that "government's union allies have a right to full financial information of the companies with whom they are negotiating, and that companies in competition with government's parastatals should divulge an equal amount of information." **BUSINESS DAY** believes a "rethink" is needed, "quickly."

CITY PRESS

Mandela Dragged Into All Disputes—Johannesburg **CITY PRESS** in English on 16 October in a page 16 editorial is concerned about "the manner in which President Nelson Mandela's office is being abused by his own people and his cabinet ministers. It would seem that

in every dispute, whether it involves labour strikes, class boycotts, army mutiny or foreign investment, Mandela is dragged in. When are the ministers designated for these positions going to start handling their own problems?"

THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST

Struggle for Liberation Continues—Johannesburg **THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST** in English for the second quarter in 94 in its page 1 editorial says that "speaking too easily of 'liberation' can only serve to demobilise our main, mass-based forces." The "long struggle still lies ahead." But a real advance that has been made is that "our class opponents have failed to defeat us. They have now been forced back into working within our Reconstruction and Development Programme (the RDP). But they are doing so with their own agenda—to dilute, to subvert and generally to frustrate our attempts to empower the majority of South Africans. 'Privatise to pay for the RDP', is Anglo American chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson's unsolicited advice. 'Marry the NP's [National Party] Normative Economic Model and the RDP' says Reserve Bank Governor, Chris Stals. What this amounts to is their famous 'win-win' formula—we get the name (RDP), they get the content." "Complex struggles" lie ahead and "Indeed, the new institutions at national and provincial level," and "even our own programme, the RDP, are real sites of struggle. This is why the key slogan of the present moment must be quite simply: A luta continue! [The struggle continues!]."

Angola

UNITA Radio Reports MPLA Air Raid on Zaire

MB2110074594 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 21 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The militarist regime led by Eduardo dos Santos has attacked the neighboring Republic of Zaire with its air force. It should be noted that Zaire is a member of the OAU and of the Franco-phone group of countries.

The air raid was very fierce and was centered on the area of (Chitoma), killing at least (?20) people. National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military sources told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel yesterday that the air raid was a premeditated move, adding that it had followed severe threats [words indistinct] the (?minority) Luanda regime has been a threat to the Republic of Zaire since the 1970's. In the past, with the help of Cuban troops [words indistinct] as part of the Soviet imperialist regime's expansionist policies.

The attack was reported yesterday [words indistinct] has asked the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] to explain the incident. The MPLA-PT regime has not reacted yet, but it has admitted that that raid was carried out by its air force.

UNITA Official Says Savimbi 'in Good Form'

BR2110111094 *Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Oct 94 p 5*

[Report on telephone interview with UNITA official Lukamada Paolo Gatto by Georges Marion in Huambo on 19 October: "What Has Happened to Jonas Savimbi?"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Johannesburg—The leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), whose envoys are on the point of signing a peace agreement with the Luanda government, has not appeared in public for three months. This prolonged absence is fueling rumors that he has been wounded in his Huambo stronghold, or even that he is dead. [passage omitted]

Questioned by LE MONDE on 19 October, Lukamada Paolo Gatto, one of the main UNITA officials, categorically denied that Mr. Savimbi had been wounded. "President Savimbi is in good form," Mr. Gatto said, speaking from Huambo and adding that, if the UNITA leader had needed treatment, "he would have gone to Paris, where he has friends, rather than to Sao-Tome." This remark was a reference to the good relations which UNITA has with the Republican Party and especially with [French Defense Minister] Francois Leotard.

"I see President Z. Hleekend, he will chair the movement's political commission which is due to discuss the current negotiations with the Luanda government." Mr.

Gatto was unwilling to confirm that Jonas Savimbi would be present during the final signing of the peace agreement, which could take place in Lusaka in November. Jonas Savimbi's low profile is merely due to "security reasons," he explained, "we have good reason to think that Luanda is trying to kill him."

Several times over recent months, the government Air Force has bombed Huambo, where the UNITA leadership has its headquarters. Some Angolan political and military circles have never made any secret that in their view the only way of ending the civil war would be to put an end to Jonas Savimbi.

In Lusaka, the UN representatives who are negotiating every day with the UNITA envoys say they have no details which could support the rumor that Jonas Savimbi has been wounded or killed. Members of a Scandinavian humanitarian organization have confirmed that they saw Jonas Savimbi in good health in Huambo "three or four weeks ago."

UNITA Denies Savimbi Injured, Reports Government Raids

BR2010163194 *Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 20 Oct 94 p 4*

[Report by Marie-France Cros: "Savimbi Has Not Been Wounded—UNITA Denies the Report by Reuter News Agency"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In a statement datelined Luanda and distributed on Tuesday night [18 October], the British news agency Reuter said: "It has been learned that Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] received health care in a hospital in Sao Tome at the start of October after having been wounded by shrapnel. The leader of the Angolan opposition, who has not been seen in public for three months, was transported to Sao Tome on a U.S. plane on 2 October, a source close to the hospital said. The wounds in various places on the right-hand side of his body seemed recent." REUTER added that according to diplomatic sources in Lisbon he later went to South Africa.

Well in Huambo

Alcides Sakala, UNITA's representative in Brussels, has formally denied this report. "All that is false. He is in Huambo and is very well." He will speak in public "as soon as possible." Sakala wondered if it was not a campaign orchestrated by the Luanda government "to discourage people at the moment when we have reached an agreement in principle" over a cease-fire and peace. "The delegations are now to consult their leaders, then the final draft will be written."

While waiting for the cease-fire to take effect in 10 days' time, fighting has resumed, probably because each party is attempting a final breakthrough before the territorial conquests are "frozen." Sakala said the government

Army "is trying to take Huambo. All the roads leading there are under strong military pressure." He said that Luanda was dropping napalm and phosphorous bombs on UNITA positions, "and what we call 'the poor man's atomic bomb': Russian made BEAC [expansion not given] devices which cause total destruction in a radius 2 km around the impact point. We are wondering if they do not contain radioactive doses."

Government radio denounced an attack by UNITA against government positions in Cubal (100 km east of Benguela) and Hoque (south of the country) and fighting in the province of Cuanza Sul.

President Appoints, Relieves Government Officials

MB2110055694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, has appointed, on the prime minister's recommendation, Eufrazina Teresa da Costa Lopes Gomes Maiato as deputy minister of assistance and social reintegration. Henrique Futi was

appointed deputy Cabinda province governor for the defense sector.

The head of state also relieved Afonso Canganjo from his duties as deputy governor of Bie Province for the economic and social sector and Virgilio Domingos Ferreira from the post of deputy Cabinda Province governor for the defense sector. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also relieved Jose Teofilo Salive from his duties as deputy Cabinda Province governor for the social sector.

Prime Minister Praises Congolese Counterpart's Appointment

MB2010145094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco has sent a message to Dr. (Paulin Robin Mgueguema), his Congolese counterpart, on his appointment as prime minister. In his message, the Angolan prime minister expresses profound happiness that Dr. (Mgueguema) has been appointed to so high a post, adding it will help strengthen bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation. [passage omitted]

Ghana

Finance Minister on Need for Economic Integration

AB2110120094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The minister of finance, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, has spoken about the need for African countries to incorporate structural adjustment programs into regional integration. Dr. Botchwey was answering questions on structural adjustment program integration and the private sector in a recorded television program in Accra by the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, dubbed PANA International Forum on Integration. Ralph Sassey of our economic desk was among newsmen who interviewed the minister. We bring you a part of the interview:

[Begin recording] [Sassey] There is no doubt that with the world moving toward globalization, the route has been found to be regional economic integration, hence the proliferation of regional and subregional economic blocs, which include the European Union, the North American Free Trade Area, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Arab Maghreb Union, the South and Eastern African Preferential Trade Area, and of course, our own Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS].

The process of integration is not an easy one due to the diversity of national interests. However, regional economic survival should take precedence over all other considerations. Dr. Botchwey said it is for these reasons that Ghana's structural adjustment program has been designed to make the economy more competitive and outward looking, thereby ensuring that the macroeconomic environment is harmonized with those of the members of the ECOWAS subregion. On the capacities of financial institutions, Dr. Botchwey cited Ghana's example. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Liberia

Peacekeeping Force To Reduce Troops in Country

AB2010192494 Paris AFP in English 1914 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, Oct 20 (AFP)—The African peacekeeping force (ECOMOG) Thursday [20 October] said it was reducing its forces in Liberia to a "manageable size," blaming the decision on cost and criticising the international community's attitude to the five-year-old civil war.

ECOMOG spokesman Frank Akinola told AFP the decision was prompted by "lack of available logistics," but denied the force was pulling out of the war-ravaged West African country.

"We simply can no longer bear the cost of maintaining a large contingent here. Sacrifices made by contributing countries in the last four years are too weighty to be borne alone by these countries," he said.

Akinola would not specify how many of the 13,500 troops serving with the force are being withdrawn or which nationalities were leaving, merely saying the move affected "ECOMOG as a unit" and called on the international community to review its attitude to the war.

"The international community must review its role so far in the Liberian peace process, especially in the area of logistic requirement to enable ECOMOG to carry out its mandate successfully," Akinola said.

The announcement comes a day after a senior ECOMOG source denied claims by government officials here that Nigeria, which has the largest contingent in ECOMOG, "is gradually withdrawing" its soldiers without replacement. The official claimed Nigeria was merely "rotating its troops."

ECOMOG was sent to Liberia in August 1990 under the auspices of the 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in an early bid to stop the carnage.

The force currently includes troops from Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Mali, Gambia, Tanzania, Uganda and Nigeria, the latter providing three-quarters of its men. A Senegalese contingent was withdrawn in January 1993.

The Liberian conflict broke out in December 1989 as a rebellion by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) against the regime of slain dictator Samuel Doe, who was tortured to death by an NPFL splinter group in Monrovia nine months later.

The five years of fighting are estimated to have claimed over 150,000 lives, while two-thirds of the country's 2.5 million people have been forced to leave their homes.

Nigeria

General Abacha Appoints New Finance Minister

AB2010163594 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abuja, Oct 20 (AFP)—General Sani Abacha has appointed Chief Anhhony Asuquo Ani, current deputy minister of Foreign Affairs, as finance minister to replace Kalu Idika Kalu whose dismissal was announced on Monday [20 October], officials sources said here Thursday.

Ani, 58, a former head of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, will retain his post as deputy minister for Foreign Affairs, a statement signed by the Secretary to the Federal Military Government, Alhaji Aminu Saleh, said.

Ani addressed senior officials in his new ministry to stress the need for Nigeria to generate other revenues apart from those from petrol.

Since promising to restructure the machinery of government on 17 August, Abacha has sacked two ministers, Kalu and Justice Minister Olu Onagoruwa, as well as dropping the heads of the Army and Navy and replacing them with new officers.

Onagoruwa was sacked on 12 September after refusing to back a series of decrees issued by the military government.

On 27 September Abacha enlarged the membership of the Provisional Ruling Council (PRC), the highest ruling body, increasing its membership from 11 to 25 and dropping the four civilians in the old Council. All the members of the present PRC are military officers.

The latest changes are a direct consequence of the political crisis that shook Nigeria in July and August when oil workers' unions allied to the opposition staged a two-month strike to press for an end to military rule.

The strike was also to demand the installation as president of Moshood Abiola, the unofficial winner of June 1993 elections that the military annulled.

The regime rode out the challenges to its authority and reaffirmed its commitment to a phased restoration of democracy.

A constitutional conference currently under way is to submit its plans for civilian rule to the Provisional Ruling Council by the end of October.

The council is then to promulgate a new constitution and early next year should announce a timetable for a return to civilian administration.

Togo

'Top Official' in President's Office 'Gunned Down'

AB2010183694 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 20 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Eyadema's efforts to tighten security in Togo seem to have come to nothing. There has been a spate of attacks by armed gangs on a range of targets, including government officials. President Eyadema has harangued his police force and paramilitary, telling them to get their acts together, but to no avail, as a top official who works in the president's office has been gunned down. From Lome, Godwin Ebo reports:

[Begin Ebo recording] The official, M. Salah, was killed on the spot as he tried to leave a beer bar yesterday evening after drinking with friends. Eyewitness accounts said Mr. Salah was shot dead by assassins as he sat on his motorbike in front of the bar. An eyewitness said about three powerful gunshots, fired from automatic weapons, rang out from the dark and Mr. Salah slumped dead. No one has claimed responsibility for the latest attack, but police say they are mounting a manhunt for the assassins.

Last week, three unidentified gunmen attacked local police and gendarmerie stations in Vogan, 50 km from Lome, killing three security agents and one civilian driver in what is widely believed to be escalating protest violence by armed militants opposed to the government of President Eyadema and Prime Minister Edem Kodjo. Barely a month ago, an official of the Togo Foreign Affairs Ministry, David Booz, was abducted in broad daylight by unknown gunmen. He has still not been found. [end recording]

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

28 Oct 94

